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able" (p. 108), may seem to some a little too severe language for the mildness generally supposed to have prevailed between November, 1620, and May, 1621, about Plymouth. But these are trifling matters. It is more to the purpose to note that this eminently usable narrative is accompanied by three maps: England and Wales in the Civil War; Scotland, illustrating the distribution of the clans and the campaigns of Montrose and Cromwell; and Ireland during the rebellion of 1641 and Cromwell's campaigns. An appendix on authorities notes, among other matters, that Gardiner, although "the greatest of historical investigators", suffers from "grave defects of style and arrangement" which "will always repel the general reader from these monumental works", and that his "judgments upon individuals are sometimes difficult to accept". The usual index completes the volume. And it is interesting to observe in it the absence of such words as Puritan, Pilgrim, Marston Moor, the Dunes, Carisbrooke, Dunbar and Newbury, among others. This is doubtless no fault of the author. To him we are under obligation for the best account in such compass of an important and difficult period in English history.

WILBUR C. ABBOTT.

Deutsche Geschichte. VON KARL LAMPRECHT. Der ganzen Reihe neunter Band. Dritte Abtheilung. *Neueste Zeit. Zeitalter des subjektiven Seelenlebens.* Zweiter Band. (Berlin: Weidmannsche Buchhandlung. 1907. Pp. xiv, 516.)

As it approaches completion Professor Lamprecht's history gains in interest because it gives us a better basis for judging the real merit of his novel method. For with Lamprecht, it is the method rather than the mere content that is of interest to the historical student. It is already apparent that his innovations are not so revolutionary as they appeared ten years ago, but his history is sufficiently out of the ordinary to be ranked as epoch-marking. It is neither a philosophy of history nor strictly a culture-history; it is not mere economic history or historical sociology or folk-psychology; it is a combination of all of these. No genuine historian works without some definite fundamental principle to guide his interpretation. It has remained for Lamprecht to go into the very *penetralia* of a people's soul to find the secret of history. Conceiving that the national *Seelenleben* has changed in successive ages, he groups the events of German history into social-psychic periods (symbolism, typism, conventionalism, individualism, subjectivism), much as the psychologist would arrange individual psychic phenomena connected with infancy, youth and old age.

The work has now reached the middle of the final or subjective period. The eighth volume was the first of this group (see this REVIEW, vol. XII., p. 633). It dealt with the initial phases of subjectivism, covering what may be roughly called the last half of the

eighteenth century, and outlined the higher cultural activities of the transition period. Volume nine completes this analysis and carries the investigation through the Napoleonic era to the end of the Vienna Congress. It comprises the twenty-third book and is divided into five chapters. The first three chapters contain a discursive study of the social and intellectual forces of the age, while the last two chapters approach as nearly to a narrative of military and political events as Lamprecht ever admits to his pages. Chapter one takes up new developments in social, educational and political theory during the early subjective period. As in many another age of reform, the emotionalism of the time turned into a passion for and a belief in the potency of universal education. The lower schools were already (1769-1803) becoming public institutions. A generation before this, superannuated soldiers from Frederick's army had been accounted competent to serve as schoolmasters. The barren methods of the older pedagogy now felt the vivifying influence of Pestalozzi's ideas. Lamprecht's appreciation of Pestalozzi's relation to the sentimental phase of educational history is entirely adequate. In the realm of political ideas, Wolff, Kant and Schiller, each in his way, exerted a large influence, but Lamprecht finds in Wilhelm von Humboldt the first matured expression of subjective political philosophy; "a humanitarian optimism guides his pen; he expects everything from the social-psychic application of individual spiritual (*seelische*) activities; preferably he would dispense with the idea of state action: like so many noble thinkers of the early subjective period, especially Kant, he regards the state as only a necessary evil" (p. 118).

Chapters two and three discuss the break-up of the old empire, the disorganization of Prussia after Jena and the dissolution of old economic and political forms. While the war of 1806 was in no sense a "Volkszug", its consequences were the liberation of the imprisoned forces of national sentiment and the re-creation of an outworn administrative system. Liberty and equality in both economic and social life became the watchword of the new subjectivism.

In the two chapters on the wars of liberation is to be found some of the most spirited writing of Lamprecht's whole work. Occasionally he appears to forget his position as a passionless interpreter of national life and to sink the historian in the man and the patriot. There are passages which stir the blood and which, did the modern historian not taboo the word, could only be described as eloquent; for example, the account of the Tyrolese insurrection (p. 362), the burning of Moscow and the French retreat (pp. 397-398) and Schill's heroic fate (p. 365). Since the author does not feel responsible for the reader's knowledge of facts it is inevitable that his narrative should often be meagre and out of proportion. Passing at will from minute detail to the barest outline, the impression of unevenness is not always relieved by any distinguishable plan of emphasis. A curious instance of this is found

in the mention of the capture of Napoleon's hat and sword by the Prussians the day after Waterloo, at the end of a dozen sentences describing that battle (p. 485). The outburst of patriotism attending the war of liberation was certainly one of the most striking phenomena of subjectivism, but here for once Lamprecht largely depends on events to interpret themselves, as they so readily do in this instance. He uses the poetry of the time freely, he assigns the proper place to the influence of Arndt, Kleist and Körner, he studies the *Tugendbund*, but he undertakes no exhaustive analysis of the psychic aspects of the movement. Not so easily understood, however, is the reason for the slight attention given to Stein.

With a book which does not pretend to set forth new facts, but only new interpretations, and which contains no reference to the standard sources, the ordinary canons of criticism fail. The author's profound knowledge and deep insight into social movements are unquestioned, but whether his judgment on any given point is sound must remain a matter of opinion. It goes without saying that as his history approaches the present, the point of view which he has chosen seems more in harmony with that of the age of which he writes. This after all is one of the chief points in the present Lamprecht controversy. Lamprecht's method is broader than that of his predecessors in that it calls into its service those newer results in psychology and sociology which are broadening the historical horizon.

ULYSSES G. WEATHERLY.

The History of the World. A Survey of Man's Record. Edited by Dr. H. F. HELMOLT. Volume VIII. *Western Europe—The Atlantic Ocean.* (New York: Dodd, Mead and Company. 1907. Pp. ix, 432.)

It will be recalled that Dr. Helmolt rejects as unhistorical and unscientific all chronological or racial divisions of history, and all "epochs" resting on arbitrary hypothetical "stages of progress", whether political, economic, or folk-psychic. His divisions are therefore "anthropogeographical", or, in the words of Brinton (I. 19), "zones of the distribution of races, broadly enough constructed to allow the tendency of a group or the civilization of an age to be clearly seen and demonstrated". Starting from the great dividing line of the Atlantic Ocean and moving ever westward, the editor arranges his survey of man in eight volumes: I. Early History, America, the Pacific Ocean; II. Oceania, Eastern Asia, the Indian Ocean; III. Western Asia, Africa; IV. The Mediterranean Nations; V. Southeastern Europe, the Slavs; VI. Germans and Romans; VII. Western Europe until 1800; VIII. Western Europe in the Nineteenth Century, the Atlantic Ocean.

As volume VII. closed with a chapter on the Rise of the Great Powers from about 1650, it is natural that volume VIII. should open